S. M. S

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 11.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,—Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
Marriages, - - - - - - - - - - 25
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

Elder Isaac Bullock, is our authorized traveling Agent throught the United States.
Mr. Henry Sanford, Linden, Mo.
Mr. Graham Coultrin, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. James Townsend, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder Nathaniel H. Felt, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Jacob Gibson, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder Thomas Cartwright, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder Wilford Woodruff, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Dr. F. Merryweather, Vine, street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. John Bowen, Montrose, Iowa.
Murdock McKenzie, Quincy, Ill.
David Whitmer, Richmond, Mo.
David Judy, Mackinaw, Tazwell county Illinois.

From the Times and Seasons.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GOD.

The government of the Almighty, has always been very dissimilar to the government of men; whether we refer to his religious government, or to the government of nations. The government of God has always tended to promote peace, unity, harmony, strength and happiness; while that of man has been productive of confusion, disorder, weakness and misery. The greatest acts of the mighty men have been depopulate nations, and to overthrow kingdoms; and whilst they have exalted themselves and become glorious, it has been at the expense of the lives of the innocent—the blood of the oppressed—the moans of the widow, and the tears of the orphan. Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Persia, Carthage, Rome—each were raised to dignity amid the clash of arms, and the din of war; and whilst their triumphant leaders led forth their victorious armies to glory and victory, their ears were saluted with the groans of the dying, and the misery and distress of the human family: before them the earth was a paradise, and behind them a desolate wilderness; their kingdoms were founded in carnage and bloodshed, and sustained by oppression, tyranny and despotism. The designs of God, on the other hand, have been to promote the universal good, of the universal world; to establish peace and good will among men; to promote the principles of eternal truth; to bring about a state of things that shall unite man to his fellow man—cause the world to "beat their swords into plow-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks"—make the nations of the earth dwell in peace; and to bring about the millenial glory—when "the earth shall yield its increase, resume its paradisean glory, and become as the garden of the Lord."

The great and wise of ancient days have failed in all their attempts to promote eternal power, peace, and happiness. Their nations have crumbled to pieces; their thrones have been cast down in their turn; and their cities, and their mightiest works of art, have been annihilated; or their dilapidated towers, or time worn monuments have left us but feeble traits of their former magnificence, and ancient grandeur. They proclaim as with a voice of thunder, those imperishable truths—that man's strength is weakness, his wisdom is folly, his glory is his shame.

Monarchical, aristocratic, and republican forms of government, of their various kinds and grades, have in their turn been raised to dignity and prostrated in the dust. The plans of the greatest politicians, the wisest senators, and most profound statesmen have been exploded; and the proceedings of the greatest chieftains, the bravest generals, and the wisest kings have fallen to the ground. Nation has succeded nation, and we have inherited nothing but their folly. History records their puerile plans, their short lived glory, their feeble intellect, and their ignoble deeds.

Have we increased in knowledge or intelligence? where is there a [illegible] step forth and alter the d[illegible] promote the happ[illegible] where is there a [illegible] promote the unive[illegible] subjects, or even [illegible] Our nation, which po[illegible] es than any other, is r[illegible] ference, with party [illegible] trigue, and sectional [illegible] ers are panic struck, our [illegible] nished, and our senators are [illegible] our merchants are paralized, our [illegible] are disheartened, our mechanics [illegible] ploy, our farmers distressed, and [illegible] crying for bread. Our banks are broken, our credit ruined, and our states [illegible] in debt; yet we are, and have [illegible] peace. What is the matter? [illegible] in this thing? Verily, no. With all our evils we are better situated than any other nation. Let Egypt, Turkey, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Germany, England, Ch[illegible] or any other nation speak, and tell the [illegible] of their troubles their perplexity, and [illegible] and we should find that their cup was full, and that they were preparing to drink the dregs of sorrow. England, that boasts of her liberties, her wealth, commerce, [illegible] has her hands reeking with the blood of [illegible] abroad; and she is assailed with the cries of the oppressed, at home. Chartism, O'Connellism, and Radicalism are gnawing her vitals at home; and Ireland, Scotland, Canada, and the East are threatening her destruction abroad. France is rent to the core—intrigue, treachery, and treason lurk in the dark; and murder, and assassination stalk forth at noon-day. Turkey, once the glory of European nations, has been shorn of her strength—has dwindled into her dotage, and has been obliged to ask her allies to her tributary terms of peace: and Russia, and Egypt are each of them opening their jaws to devour her. Spain has been the theatre of bloodshed, of misery and woe, for years past. Syria is now convulsed with war and bloodshed. The great and powerful empire of China, which has for centuries resisted the attacks of barbarians, has become tributary to a foreign foe; her batteries thrown down; many of her cities destroyed, and her villages deserted. We might mention the Eastern rajahs; the miseries and oppressions of the Irish; the convulsed state of Central America; the situation of Texas and Mexico; the state of Greece, Switzerland, and Poland—nay, the world itself presents one great theatre of misery, woe, and "distress of nations with perplexity." All, all speak with a voice of hundreds, that man is not able to govern himself—to legislate for himself—to protect himself—to promote his good, nor the good of the world.

It has been the design of Jehovah, from the commencement of the world, and is his purpose now, to regulate the affairs of the world in his own time; to stand as head of the universe, and take the reigns of government into his own hand. When that is done judgment will be administered in righteousness, anarchy and confusion will be destroyed, and "nations will learn war no more." It is for want of this great governing principle that all this confusion has existed; "for it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps;" this we have fully shewn.

If there was anything great or good in the world it came from God. The construction of the first vessel was given to Noah by revelation. The design of the ark was given by God, "a pattern of heavenly things." The learning of the Egyptians, and their knowledge of astronomy was no doubt taught them by Abraham and Joseph, as their records testify who received it from the Lord. The art of working in brass, silver, gold, and precious stones, was taught by revelation in the wilderness. The architectural designs of the Temple at Jerusalem, together with its ornament and beauty was given of God. Wisdom to govern the house of Israel was given to Solomon, and to the judges of Israel; and if he had always been their king, and they subject to his mandate, and obedient to his laws, they would still have been a great and mighty people; the rulers of the universe—and the wonder of the world. If Nebuchadnezzar, or Darius, or Cyrus, or any other king possessed knowledge or power it was from the same source, as the scriptures abudantly testify. If then, God puts up one and sets down another at his pleasure—and made instruments of kings unknown to themselves to fulfill his prophecies, how much more was he able, if man would have been subject to his mandate, to regulate the affairs of this world, and promote peace and happiness among the human family.

The Lord has at various times commenced this kind of government, and tendered his services to the human family. He selected Enoch, whom he directed and gave his law unto and to the people who were with him; and when the world in general would not obey the commands of God, after walking with God, he translated Enoch and his church, and the priesthood or government of heaven, was taken away.

Abraham was guided in all his family affairs by the Lord; was told where to go and when to stop; was conversed with by angels and by the Lord; and prospered exceedingly in all that he put his hand unto; it was because he and his family obeyed the counsel of the Lord. When Egypt was under the superintendence of Joseph, it prospered, because he was taught of God; when they oppressed the Israelites destruction came upon them. When the children of Israel were chosen, with [illegible] head, they were to be a pecu[illegible] among whom God should [illegible] motto was "The Lo[illegible] Lord is our judge; [illegible] he shall reign over [illegible] this state they might truly [illegible] happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Their government was a theocracy; they had God to make their laws, and men chosen by him to administer them; he was their God, and they were his people. Moses received the word of the Lord from God himself; he was the mouth of God to Aaron, and Aaron taught the people in both civil and ecclesiastical affairs; they were both one; there was no distinction; so will it be when the purposes of God shall be accomplished; when "The Lord shall be king over the whole earth" and "Jerusalem his throne." "The law shall go forth from Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

This is the only thing that can bring about the "restitution of all things, spoken of by all the holy prophets since the world was"—"the dispensation of the fulness of times, when GOD shall gather together all things in one." Other attempts to promote universal peace and happiness in the human family have proven abortive; every effort has failed, every plan and design has fallen to the ground; it needs the wisdom of God, the intelligence of God, and the power of God to accomplish this. [illegible] the Lord will alone be exalted in that day." To bring about this state of things there must of necessity be great confusion among the nations of the earth; distress of nations with perplexity." Am I asked what is the cause of the present distress? I would answer: "Shall there be evil in a city and the Lord hath not done it." The earth is groaning under corruption, oppression, tyranny and bloodshed; and God is coming out of his hiding place, as he said he would do, to vex the nations of the earth. Daniel, in his vision, saw convulsion upon convulsion; he "saw till thrones were cast down, and the ancient of days did sit; and one was brought before him like unto the Son of man! and all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, did serve and obey him." It is for us to be righteous that we may be wise and understand, for "none of the wicked shall understand; but the wise shall understand, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever." As a church, and a people it behooves us to be wise, and to seek to know the will of God, and then be willing to do it; for "blessed is he that heareth the word of the Lord and keepeth it," says the scriptures. "Watch and pray always," says our Savior, "that ye may be accounted worthy to escape the things that are coming on the earth, and to stand before the Son of man." If Enoch, Abraham, Moses, the children of Israel, and all God's people were saved by keeping the commandments of God, we, if saved at all, shall be saved upon the same principle. As God governed Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, as families and the children of Israel as a nation, so we, as a church, must be under his guidance if we are prospered, preserved and sustained. Our only confidence can be in God; our only wisdom obtained from him; and he alone must be our protector and safeguard, spiritually and temporally, or we fall.

We have been chastened by the hand of God heretofore for not obeying his commands, although we never violated any human law, or transgressed any human precept: yet we have treated lightly his commands, and departed from his ordinances, and the Lord has chastened us sore, and we have felt his arm, and kissed the rod: let us be wise in time to come, and ever remember that "to obey is better than sacrifice; and to hearken than the fat of rams." The Lord has told us to build the temple, and the Nauvoo House, and that command is as binding upon us as any other; and that man who engages not in these things is as much a transgressor as though he broke any other command—he is not a doer of God's will, nor a fulfiller of his laws.

In regard to the building up of Zion it has to be done by the counsel of Jehovah; by the revelations of heaven, and we should feel to say "if the Lord go not with us, carry us not up hence." We would say to the saints that come here, we have laid the foundation for the gathering of God's people to this place, and expect that when the saints do come they will be under the counsel of those that God has appointed. The Twelve are set apart to counsel the saints pertaining to this matter; and we expect that those who come here will send before them their wise men according to revelation; or if not practicable, be subject to the counsel that God has given or they cannot receive an inheritance among the saints, or be considered as God's people; and they will be dealt with as transgressors of the laws of God; we are trying here to to gird up our loins, and purge from our midst the workers of iniquity; and we hope that when our brethren arrive from abroad, they will assist us to roll forth this good work, and to accomplish this great design; that "Zion may be built up in righteousness; [illegible] all nations flock to her standard;" [illegible] God's people, under his direction, [illegible] obedient to [illegible] law, we may grow [illegible] in righteousness and truth; that when hi[illegible] shall be accomplished, we may [illegible] an inheritance among those that are [illegible]."

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.

Who is the wisest man in the world? He that lays up his treasures in heaven; where rust does not corrupt, and thieves do not break through and steal.

Nauvoo Temple.

We stated in our last that the walls of this edifice had been purchased by Mons. Cabet for the use of his association of French Communists. We learn from a gentleman who resides in Nauvoo that Cabet paid $3,000 and the citizens $4,000 for the Temple and arsenal, together with about eleven acres of ground—the title being vested solely in Mons. Cabet. He has commenced re-building the Temple, and employs the labor of three hundred men upon the work. Much of the interest that has hitherto attached to this edifice will now be dissipated, for it will no longer wear the proud name of "Temple," but in future it will be known as the "Monster Boarding House." The basement story is to be laid off into kitchens, the first floor will be converted into a dining room capable of accommodating a thousand persons, and the remainder of the building will be fitted up for school rooms, offices, and sleeping apartments for five hundred people. [illegible] Temple!—[Oquawka Spectator.

Apple trees have been known to exist for centuries, and if we calculate the amount of fruit which a tree, [illegible]

The Pioneer.—[illegible]

Night of Martyrdom.

The following article, on the night of the Prophet's and Patriarch's Martyrdom, are inserted in order to perpetuate the memories of the "just," and render to the heavens a tribute of gratitude for their manifest interest in the tried condition of Saints on earth.

Twenty-seventh of June, 1844. Eventful period in the calender of the 19th century! That awful night!! I remember it well—I shall never forget it! Thousands and tens of thousands will never forget it! A solemn thrill—a melancholy awe comes o'er my spirit! The memorable scene is fresh before me! It requires no art of the pencil, no retrospection of history to portray it. The impression of the Almighty Spirit on that occasion will run parallel with eternity! The scene was not portrayed by earthquake, or thunderings and lightnings, and tempest; but the majesty and sovereignty of Jehovah was felt far more impressively in the still small voice of that significant hour, than the roaring of many waters; or the artillery of many thunders, when the spirit of Joseph was driven back to the bosom of God, by an ungrateful and blood-guilty world. There was an unspeakable something, a portentous significancy in the firmament and among the inhabitants of the earth. Multitudes felt the whisperings of wo and grief, and the forebodings of tribulation and sorow that they will never forget, though the tongue of man can never utter it. The Saints of God, whether near the scene of blood, or even a thousand miles distant, felt at the very moment the prophet lay in royal gore, that an awful deed was perpetrated. O, the repulsive chill! the melancholy vibrations of the very air, as the prince of darkness receded in hopeful triumph from the scene of slaughter! That night could not the Saints sleep, though uninformed by man of what had passed with the Seer and Patriarch, and far, far remote from the scene; yet to them sleep refused a visitation—the eyelids refused to close—the hearts of many sighed deeply in secret, and enquired why am I thus.

One of the Twelve Apostles, while traveling a hundred miles from the scene of assassination, and totally ignorant of what was done, was so unaccountably sad, and filled with such unspeakable anguish of heart without knowing the cause, that he was constrained to turn aside from the road and give utterance to his feelings in tears and supplications to God. Another Apostle, twelve hundred miles distant, while standing in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, with many others, was similarly affected, and obliged to turn aside to hide the big tears that gushed thick and long from his eyes. Another, president of the high priests, while in the distant state of Kentucky, in the solitude of midnight, being marvelously disquieted, God condescended to show him, in a vision, the mangled bodies of the two murdered worthies, all dripping in purple gore, who said to him, we are murdered by a faithless state and cruel mob.

Shall I attempt to describe the scene at Nauvoo on that memorable evening? If I could, surely you would weep, whatever may be your faith or scepticism, if the feelings of humanity are lodged in your bosom; all prejudice and mirth would slumber, till the eye of pity had bedewed the bier, and the heart had found relief in lamentation. Before another day dawned, the messenger bore the tidings into the afflicted city; the picquet guards of the city heard the whisper of murder in silent amazement, as the messenger passed into the city. There the pale muslin signal for gathering the troops hung its drooping folds from the temple spire (as if partaking of nature's sadness), and made tremulous utterance to the humble soldiery to muster immediately. As the dawn made the signal [illegible], and the base tone of the great drum [illegible] the call, fathers, husbands, and [illegible] sons all seized the broken fragment of [illegible], or a scanty bone, for the service that might be long and arduous before their return, or swallowed some thickened milk (as might be the case) and fled to the muster ground; the suspicious mother and children followed to the door and window, anxious to see the gathering host emerge from their watch-posts and firesides, where rest and food were scanted to the utmost endurance. The troops continued to arrive, and stood in martial order, with a compressed lip and a quick ear. They waited with deathly but composed silence, to hear the intelligence that mournful spirits had saddened their hearts with during the night. The speaker stood up in the midst, not of an uniform soldiery of hirelings, for they had no wages; their clothing was the workmanship of the diligent domestic—the product of wife and daughters' arduous toil; their rations were drawn from [illegible] precarious supplies, earned in the intervals between preaching to the states and nations of the earth, and watching against the [illegible] and violence of mobs. The speaker announced the martyrdom of the Prophet and Patriarch, and passed under the heavy burden of the [illegible].

But here I must [illegible] [illegible] "vengeance is mine and I will repay," prevailed over the billows of passion; and in the transit of a fleeting moment the holy serenity of the soldiery, depicted by an occasional tear, showed to angels and men, that the tempest of passion was hushed, and wholly under the control of the spirit of wisdom and of God. It was the most unearthly and morally sublime scene that I ever witnessed. Contemplate a city and community of 20,000 people, whose love for their leader, the Prophet of the Lord, was warm and abiding as the love of David and Jonathan, in an evil moment betrayed by a sovereign State! Under his instructions they had been taught the ways of truth and salvation---they had been gathered from remote parts, even distant islands and continents, that they might hear the word of the Lord from his lips; and build up a city where *gambling*, and *lewdness*, *theft* and *drunkenness* should have no admittance! And the life of Joseph was considered so necesary to the work of God and the welfare of the human family, that many thousands could readily have died in his stead, if that could have preserved his life. But the Governor of Illinois, the Commander-in-Chief of 80,000 organized militia, threatened the speedy demolition of the whole city of Nauvoo, if Joseph was not delivered up to him for trial on the *antiquated charge* of treason! He made the most solemn assurance, and pledged the sacred faith of the State, that he should be kept safe and unharmed until he could have a fair and impartial trial. But oh! the cruel perfidy of that modern Nero, the governor! and the bloody butchery of the soldiery (some of whom had been disbanded and others had not), that could deliberately murder innocent and helpless men, that had surrendered at discretion, after all the strongest assurances of protection! The soldiery in Nauvoo numbered near four thousand, while those in alliance with the bloody perpetrators in the country, were not more than one-half the number. They would have been an easy prey to the merited revenge of the outraged force at Nauvoo; but that force bore the outrages with coolness and wisdom that has never been equalled by uninspired men. They governed themselves under circumstances the most extraordinary, and hearkened calmly to the voice of wisdom, when their pain and grief were almost insupportable. The soldiery on the Temple square heard, but felt that there was no adequate victim for vengeance in the county, or even in the destruction of the whole State. Some, least tender in their hearts, found relief in tears. In the houses of the Saints, aside from the soldiery, females, less competent to bear the news than husband and fathers, in some instances lost their sanity of mind for a season; but as the sun arose and the people congregated on the green, after being exhorted to give their enemies into the hands of Him that judgeth righteously, tranquility and order ensued. But not so with the mob. During all the bloody night their houses were hastily deserted by men, women, and children. So great was the consternation and so precipitate the flight, that even females fled in their night-clothes, almost naked, and continued their flight amid imprecations and shrieks for the distance of even fifty miles, where, exhausted and frightened, they alarmed villages, and the city of Quincy to the ringing of bells, and the speedy gathering of every person that could bear arms for their defence; but no man pursued, though "the wicked fled."

Sermon Manufacture in England.

In England there are persons—generally deposed clergymen or superannuated schoolmasters—who make a business of writing sermons for ministers of the Episcopal Church, who thereby save themselves this labor and gain time for hunting, attending race courses, &c.—A good composer can command about five English shillings per sermon, and the Rector can well afford this, as his living comes, by thiths, out of the public. Some sermon makers earn about twenty or thirty pounds per year by the business. No matter what are their private doctrines or characters, be they infidels or knaves, if they can but write sermons conforming to the standard doctrines of the Church, and they are tolerable well written, so as to be read without difficulty, they are sure to find clerical purchasers. Rev. Dr. Trusler made quite a fortune a good many years ago by having a fac-simile of a sermon composed by him engraved on a copper plate from which he took a great many impressions and sold them all over the kingdom to clergymen who preached them to their congregations as their own.

The eccentric but pious Rev. Rowland Hill tells, in his Village Dialogues, (vol. ii. p. 137,) a pretty anecdote illustrative of the danger of too many clergymen purchasing copies of the same sermon for delivery. It is as follows:

"An egregious blunder once happened even in the famous University of Cambridge at what is commonly called the Round Church. Dr. Trusler has a notable sermon on these words, "See that ye fall not out by the way." And so it fell out that it was preached by different ministers, in the same Round Church, three Sundays running. The clerk on the fourth Sunday [illegible] and the preacher not to give them a [illegible] edition of—'See that ye fall not in by the way,' for that parish was all very peaceable. [illegible]

[illegible]

Effects of Drunkenness.

The great Lord Chancellor Bacon's opinion of drunkenness was, that "All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property as drunkenness."

Some go so far as to say there are no advantages to be obtained from drunkenness, but let such read the following twenty-one attainments which are the invariable offspring of that delectable practice, and say are they not advantages.

1. If you wish to render yourself unfit for rational enjoyments and rational intercourse, become a drunkard, and that will fully accomplish the end.

2. If you wish to become a fool, be a drunkard, for that will soon destroy your understanding.

3. If you wish your prospects in life to become dark and cloudy, be a drunkard, and they will become dark and cloudy enough.

4. If you would destroy your bodily health, be a drunkard, for drunkenness is the mother of vice.

5. If you would ruin your soul, be a drunkard, for the drunkard shall not enter the kingdom of heaven.

6. If you would be a suicide, be a drunkard, for thousands have brought themselves to a premature grave by drunkenness.

7. If you would expose your secrets, as well as your folly, be a drunkard; for they will run out as the brandy runs in.

8. If you are plagued with robust health and a strong bodily constitution, be a drunkard; and you will reduce both to debility and disease.

9. If you would get rid of your money and wealth without the trouble of knowing how, be a drunkard; and they will insensibly vanish from you.

10. If, when you are unable to labor, you would have no resource but that of a work house, be a drunkard; and you will be unable to provide any other.

11. If you are anxious to expel all harmony and happiness from your domestic circle, be a drunkard; and discord with all her train of evils will assuredly follow.

12. If you would always have yourself under public suspicion, be a drunkard; for little as you may think it, almost all agree that those who rob themselves and families would also rob another.

13. If you would be reduced to the necessity of shunning your creditors, be a drunkard; and you will have reason to skulk out of the public way, and betake yourself to by-paths, or remain within doors.

14. If you would be a dead weight on the community, "a cumberer of the ground," be a drunkard; for that will render you useless, helpless, burdensome and expensive.

15. If you are fond of the amusement of court conscience, be a drunkard; and ten to one you shall be fully gratified.

16. If you would be a nuisance in society, be a drunkard; for the breath of the drunkard is like a pestilential vapor, his appearance slovenly, idiotic and ridiculous, and his example, in word or action, hateful and pernicious.

17. If you would be odious to your family and friends, be a drunkard; and you will certainly become so.

18. If you would be a pest to society, be a drunkard; and you will be avoided by every good and virtuous person as if tainted with some deadly infection.

19. If you dread remonstrance, and if you feel a horror of being reclaimed, be a drunkard; and that will render you impervous to every salutary admonition.

20. If you would smash windows and lamps, break the peace of society, and your homes also—tumble under carts, off horses, off buildings, out of railroad cars, be locked up in the watch house, dungeons, &c., be a drunkard; and it is strange if you do not succeed.

21. Finally, if you are determined to be utterly destroyed in estate, body and soul, be a drunkard; and you will find that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your end.—[Olive Leaf.

Nothing is Lost.—The drop that mingles with the flood—the sand dropped on the sea-shore—the word you have spoken, will not be lost. Each will have its influence and be felt, till time shall be no more. Have you ever thought of the effect that might be produced by a single word? Drop it pleasantly among a group, and it will make a dozen happy, to return to their homes and produce the same effect on a hundred, perhaps. A bad word may arouse the indignation of a whole neighborhood; it may spread like wild-fire, to produce disastrous effects. As no word is lost, be careful how you speak—speak right—speak kindly. The influence you may exert by a life of kindness, by words dropping among the young and the old, is inestimable. It will not cease when your bodies lie in the grave, but will be felt, wider and wider, [illegible]—[Olive Branch.

Cheerfulness.—[illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1849.

Wanted at this Office.

Corn, potatoes, corn-meal, flour, beans, beef, pork or bacon, butter, eggs, chickens, pigs, mutton, lumber, oak or walnut wood, gold and silver coin or dust, and good bankable paper, and current paper if not bankable, will not be refused in exchange for the Guardian *if brought soon.*

Brighamites and Hydeites.

We have been unwillingly forced to bestow a thought upon the above expressions, because there are some who have pretty freely made them: But where this language prevails the Spirit of the Lord does not. Who is Hyde or who is Brigham but your humble servants and brethren in Christ Jesus, our Lord? Those who are saved, are the disciples and followers of Christ. He is the Great Head of the church, and after his name are the sanctified called. Brigham is the man to receive the word of the Lord for the Saints—the legitimate channel through which it comes; and Hyde is the man to carry out that word according to his best ability. How many disciples has Christ in Pottawatmie county that will receive His word through this channel? *Every one will do it.*

But if any man is strenuous, contentious or zealous to show particular respect to Br. Brigham, or is jealous of his honor, (and every *true* friend of his ought to be) we hope they will manifest it in some way that will show and prove that their devotion to him is not in word only. We want such persons to come forward and raise a little cash to help liquidate some of the liabilities of the Presidency if they wish to manifest so much good feeling. If they will not do this, let them own the truth and shame the Devil once; that they care as little about Brigham as about any other man, and complain most loudly that he oppresses them. But because we have spoken boldly against certain crimes, such as standing god father or sponsor for a bogus press, the half brothers, cousins, second cousins friends and familiar acquaintances wish to say or do something to grind us pretty hard because the sweep of our pen probably drew a right or an obtuse angle across some of their paths; and because we employed a man that could move in the elements of either fish or fowl to search out the hidden monster, disclose its actual being and whereabouts, they are greedy to ascribe to us the cruelty of the shark and the rapacity of the eagle. The former, relating to the discovery, we own to, but the latter we disclaim.

That we may not be misunderstood by reason of some who would seek occasion against us, we say again, that every person who can procure a proper outfit, according to the spirit and tenor of the late Epistle of the Presidency in the Valley, should by all means, repair there this season. This is the counsel,—it has been the counsel, and those who say to the contrary, say that which they know to be false, if they know anything about it.

Who is it that is up late and early to counsel, advise and help off the emigrants—to provide ways and means? Who is it that appears on the banks of the river to meet the emigrants that arrive on the boats amid cholera, death and mourning, to point out homes for the poor, &c. Who is it that helps provide for the widow and fatherless, who have been made so by the ravages of the cholera? Is it those who in their hearts and by the words of their mouth, have rejected the council and authorities here, who have placed their veto upon our military manoeuvres last July—and reprobated our political course? No! No!! It is none of these. There are men, however, that bear the burdens of the whole, that are generally found where they are needed; and will not throw down their lead though an enemy, with the smile of a friend, pierce them with a thorn. Through blindness, better men may sympathize with these spirits, but they will find ere long that their faith, spirit, and influence have run out in the same channel with their sympathy, and if they do not see it themselves, the people will tell them of it.

We are frequently asked if we are going to the Valley this year. We answer not, because we were appointed to stay here, and that appointment has not been revoked, but continued, as it will be seen in another place.

We like to stay here because we feel that we are doing more good here than we could do anywhere else. But when our superiors want us in another place, we think that we shall be as ready to obey as the man who declares himself to be a Brighamite. But while we do stay here, we are resolved to discharge our duty, the Lord being our helper, fearless of threats, regardless of fears or the petty whinings of such as stealthily and privately forward papers of complaint to the Presidency of the church in the Valley.

But we forbear; the weakness and folly of human nature is potent enough to resist the strongest reasons, and will only become wise by the things which it suffers. We ask the prayers of the upright that we may be able, like the tried anchor and iron cable, to hold the ship secure in the most [illegible]

[illegible]

To Our Patrons.

We begin the publication of the Guardian under quite discouraging circumstances; or rather, our prospects for a sufficient support in our undertaking, were not very flattering. We are located far up the river in the north, where mails and steamboats "are few," and too often, "far between;" and to insure success, or a continuance of our business, we thought it best to begin with a semi-monthly paper at the rate of two dollars a year to subscribers. The test, trial or experiment has now been made, and the result has been more favorable than we confidently expected. We intend therefore, so soon as we can make the arrangement, and the regularity or uniformity of the mails will justify the move, to issue the Guardian weekly, making no difference in the terms of subscription.

Two dollars a year in advance for a semi-monthly paper is rather high we know; but two dollars a year for a weekly paper, situated as we are, is rather low, and we shall require our subscription list considerably enlarged to justify us in the undertaking. But we feel confident enough, from our past experience, to hazard the undertaking, and to issue the Guardian weekly at the same rate, just so soon as a good and sufficient mail is established between this and St. Joseph, on a scale large enough to carry off our papers.

If our friends have had to pay rather high for the Guardian in the start, they have the credit of helping us to get under headway in our business, for which we tender to them our hearty thanks; and as we intend to devote our personal attention and services to the Editorial department of this paper, sparing no pains to make it interesting to all classes, it is hoped that a liberal support will be given to this *sentinel* on the WESTERN FRONTIER.

By the following letter from the Presidency of the Church, it will be seen that tithing, donations, &c., are desired in the Valley to build up the place, and to make such improvements as may be necessary. Any person that may be friendly disposed towards the Saints, who may have a heart and a purse to aid them in that lonely Valley to improve it, and to make it a desirable place, can forward to us their tithing, gifts, donations, &c., &c., for those purposes. This is the place to pay your tithing and to bring your gifts and offerings for the benefit of the church in the Valley. Elder Woodruff has a similar appointment in the Eastern States, and Elder Orson Pratt a similar one in England. We know of none others that have such an appointment on the East side of the Rocky moutains.

To all persons interested:

This letter certifies that Elder Orson Hyde is a duly appointed and authorized agent of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to receive, solicit and gather tithing and donations in the United States, and he is hereby instructed to keep a detailed account of all such receipts, specifying the amount, name and residence of each individual making remittances, and forward the same to us by some faithful brother, or appropriate the same to our order. And should Elder Hyde leave the States, he is instructeb, to countersign and transfer this letter to some faithful brother whom he shall select as agent in his stead, and this letter thus countersigned shall be good authority for said agent to transact the above business as though Elder Hyde had done it himself.

Given under our hands and seal at Great Salt Lake City, Great Basin, North America, this 9th day of April, 1849, for and in behalf of said Church.

{seal.}
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.
Presidency of said Church.

Appointments for two Days' Meetings.

In Kanesville and at Highland Grove on the first Saturday and Sunday in each month. On the second Saturday and Sunday in each month, at Council Point, Springville Branch and at Harris' Grove. On the 3d Saturday and Sunday at Carterville and at Rocky Ford. On the 4th Saturday and Sunday at the new Tabernacle on Big Pigeon and at Unionville Branch on Keg Creek.

These meetings will be conducted under the presidency of one or more of the following ministers: Joseph Young, Lyman Stoddard, Jerome M. Benson, Daniel D. Hunt, Lebbius T. Coons, and Charles M. Johnson.

Our Subscribers.

It will be borne in mind that this is the Eleventh number of the Guardian. The thirteenth number will close the first six months. Those subscribers whose subscription expires at that time, and wish to receive the paper will please signify it by forwarding to us their subscription for the next six months, or for a longer term if they wish. They can pay the money over to any of our agents, and we will be responsible for it: or they may forward it by mail, or by private conveyance at their own risk. We can only be responsible for the money that is actually received by us, or paid into the hands of our authorized agents whose names are constantly in the Guardian. For your own benefit and ours also, your early attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

Roads.

[illegible]

We have lately received a letter or two asking us to explain certain objections brought up by Mr. Strang. We have not the time, the patience, nor the disposition to gratify Mr. Strang, nor any that may be willingly entangled by his wicked devices.

His mysterious plates were undoubtedly made of an old brass kettle—a long shanked auger used to bore slantingly under the roots of a tree—the dirt nicely removed, and the plates forced into the hole. Then an angel appears and tells him that the plates were there. He dreams it three nights in succession, perhaps,—then takes witnesses and goes and digs up the plates from their bed. This has been told us by those who know the history of that affair. But if Bro. S. Harris don,t believe this, let him follow Mr. Strang till he gets a phosphorus endowment, then he may, in the light which that will afford him, see that he has been a dupe to the craft of a wicked man.

If a man will be ignorant after Mr. Strang has been cut off from the church for many years,—his wicked schemes exposed and published to the four winds, they must remain ignorant. We have long since done our duty and the whole of it in relation to that affair; and we do not wish to defile our columns with it; and henceforth we shall take no notice of letters or communications upon that subject: for men that will be troubled by that imposter, have not enough of the spirit of the Lord to live with us, and they had better not undertake it. We have no time to explain Mr. Strangs objections, neither Satan's. The hail has not destroyed the wheat crop, but it will sweep away the refuge of all such lies.

When Peter wes endeavoring to walk upon the waters, to meet his Master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been as long as the introduction to one of our modern prayers, before he got half through, he would have been fifty feet under water.

By a letter from Dr. Coulson, dated Fort Kearney, May 27th, we learn that upwards of 3000 wagons had then passed the fort destined for the Gold country. He says that the emigrants are selling off and throwing away on the road almost every thing that can be thought of to lighten their loads. He bought a set of Blacksmith's tools for about one-half what they would cost in St. Louis.

The Doctor says that there have been some cases of Cholera among the emigrants, and some deaths in sight of the Fort, but none at the Fort. From certain other reliable sources, we learn that some fifteen or twenty deaths have occurred among the Indians opposite us from cholera and small pox. We have heard of no cases of cholera or small pox on the northern, or Mormon route.

Who has force and enterprise enough to run a good four horse team weekly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo! The mail contract might be obtained in connection, which would do much towards suporting the line of public conveyance. When passengers cannot be had, load up with freight. It will always pay. The mail must be carried on wheels. There is too much to be packed on horseback.

We will puff and blow for any responsible man that will lead out in the enterprize. When we have seen passengers lying about, waiting for a chance to go below, we have been almost tempted to undertake it ourself. But we have about as many irons in the fire already as we can attend to. Come on now, ye business men that have a little capital, and start some good horse teams on this route. Look out and get the contract for carrying the mail also. This is a consideration that should not be forgotten.

Is there a man in our community by the name of Parker who married a lady by the name of Sally Beedle or Sally Bedell, formerly of Dutchess county, New York? If there is such a person or such persons, they may hear something to their advantage by calling at this office.

DEATH OF JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH.—It is five years ago to-day since the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Prophet and Patriarch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, by the hands of a wicked mob while they had the pledged faith of the State of Illinois for their protection. We publish an article on our first page in relation to their death which will be read with interest.

A MISTAKE.—The St. Louis Union says that "Lyman White the leader of the Mormons in the Valley had been repudiated." Lyman White never was in the Valley of the Salt Lake; but was located in Texas, and rejected by the Church here and also in the Valley of the Salt Lake, and another has been appointed in his place. His circular betrayed a spirit and principles that the Church here and in the Valley would not cherish.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We give to our readers the news by the steamers in as condensed a [illegible] as possible. It will be read with deep interest by our friends in Pottawatamie.

The particular attention of our trading community who often go below to purchase various articles, is directed to Mr. Nuckols, of Linden, whose advertisement in this paper seems to hold out strong inducements. As you pass, you will do well to call on him and see. The heavy run of trade here, and the moderate prices at which goods have been sold in Kanesville, have combined to clear this part of the country of almost every kind of merchandise, particularly groceries. If about fifty tons of sugar and coffee were brought up here, it would meet with a pretty ready sale, besides our Yankee folks want a great deal of molasses, and plates to eat it on.

As Mr. Mulholland complains very much be[illegible]

[illegible]

18 DAYS LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

Three men arrived here on Friday last from the Valley, bringing news from thence to the 6th of May. The health of the settlements was good—spring crops looked remarkably well. Winter wheat did not look quite so prosperous as could be desired, yet it looked very well. They had a fine rain all over the Valley on the 1st of May. Crickets were not one quarter so distructive as last year. They begin to learn how to manage them better. Many men would leave the Valley to go to dig gold in opposition to the counsel of the church. So great was their desire for gold that quite a company left the Valley to go after the god of this world. When they get it, look out for the moulton calf.

These three men were robbed by the Crow Indians of eight or ten horses, saddles, provisions, clothing guns and ammunition, and were turned loose on the prairie to eat grass or die. But they happened to be not so easily discouraged as some, and managed to get through. Dr. Burnhyson and his company may be looked for in about three days. Met 1st California emigrants at Fort Laramie on the 22d May. There health was good, and their teams in good condition.

First met the cholera at the South fork of the Platte. One company had lost 14 men and encamped and lying by in consequence of being disabled, and many were sick. From where they met the cholera they passed many fresh graves by the road side all the way to where the Independence road strikes the Council Bluffs road 12 miles east of Fort Kearney, formerly Fort Childs.

The troops under Cols. Loring and Backenstos were met at the South Fork of the Platte in good health and prosperous condition. Egan and his company with our express was met at the same place also; all well, and no accident had occurred on the road, and their teams were in fine condition.

A company set out to Fort Childs with Government cattle, and were robbed by the Indians of their clothing and provisions, but they saved their cattle.

They report a great number of emigrants returning on the Southern route, having seen the elephant at various points out on the Plains. Several fights had taken place among the emigrants. Some were split open with an axe, some cut and mangled with hatches—some shot dead and were left, while others shot back, and the balance shot ahead.

One lot of wagons was met, six abreast, about two thousands in number, all rushing and cracking to get the first chance through a certain pass. "Oh!" said a wag, on hearing that, "How I should hate to have been an off side ox in that crowd under the cut and sting of a darkey's cracker."

They report the number of wagons that had passed Fort Childs up to the 15th inst., to be 7436 and like the ice at the breaking up of the Missouri, still coming. In addition to this number large numbers were seen to pass up on the north side of the Plate on the Mormon route. The upper route emigrants had no cholera or sickness among them.

Gen. Wilson and suite were met 40 miles west of old Fort Kearney, on his way to the seat of his agency at Salt Lake—all well.

Grass abundant all the way. Plenty of rain in the mountains.

Lines on the death of Elder William Anderson, killed at the battle of Nauvoo, September 11, 1846.

See the battle now is raging.
  Hear the heavy cannon's roar,
See the wicked mob are waging
  On the Saints their dreadful war.

Hear the helpless orphan's crying,
  See the widows weep and mourn,
And the Saints in terror flying,
  Driven from a peaceful home.

Foremost in the ranks of battle,
  Fearlessly our brother stood,
Till the hand of cruel mobbers,
  Forced his spirit back to God.

He has died a faithful martyr,
  To the glorious cause of Christ,
And has gone to rest forever,
  In the mansions of the blest.

Farewell brother we shall meet,
  In the resurrection mourn,
With delight, and transport greet thee,
  When thou shalt to earth return.

Clothed with God's celestial priesthood,
  Thou has passed behind the veil,
Their to rest with all the martyrs,
  Who for their religion fell

Farewell brother thou wert faithful
  For the Saints thy life was given,
And for thee, and all the martyrs,
  Is laid up a crown in heaven.

MOUNTAIN [illegible]—The [illegible] this point on Sunday [illegible] for the mountains.

ANOTHER RIOT IN NEW YORK.—[illegible] have had another serious riot occurred in New York, at the Astor House Place, occasioned by the appearance of Mr. Mcready on the stage. The troops were called out and fired several times upon the [illegible] who had assembled; and before it was entirely quelled they had to bring out the field pieces charged with grape The soldiers were pelted constantly by stones. There were between twenty and thirty killed and more than treble that number were wounded in the affray. At the latest accounts the riots had been quelled. Mr. McCready left [illegible] morning for Boston. He was going to sail in the next steamer for his native country never to return again.

The Mayor had issued a proclamation and says that he should preserve the peace at all hazards.

CHOLERA.—We observe by the papers that the cholera is on the increase in St. Louis and at towns [illegible]

[illegible]

4TH OF JULY.

Our friends, Messrs Brim & Bishop, we learn are to prepare a dinner in or near the Tabernacle on the 4th July. Some specification may be expected, and probably a little powder burned on the occasion. Our young folks and old ones likewise are respectfully invited to attend.

Dinner Tickets may be had at the Union Hotel at 50 cents each.

Every body that feels interested enough to turn out with axes—teams—wagons &c., on Saturday to prepare an arbor for the accommodation of the people on the 4th are requested to do so to a man.

In this extremely hot weather, hurried season of the year—in cholera times, one day only can be devoted to pleasure and recreation. Be moderate in your recreation—temperate in eating and drinking, preserve the spirit of the Lord in your hearts, and keep his fear before your eyes. Let it be your prayer that the day may bring a blessing to you and to the nation whose birth we celebrate. We hope the ice will not be forgotten.

For the Frontier Guardian.

MR. EDITOR: Dear Sir—When leaving the Eastern States last spring, I was requested by several of my friends to write them from time to time, informing them of our progress, welfare, &c. And inasmuch as I have neglected it, owing to sickness and unavoidable causes, I take this method of informing them, which will answer for all who take the Guardian.

I left Philadelphia on the 12th day of April last for this place, with a company of about 70 souls—and arrived with my family and a portion of the company at Council Bluffs on the 12th of June. We all enjoyed good health until the 29th of May, when near Louisville, one of our number, Elder Malin, was attacked by the cholera, but by every attention being paid to him, he survived until we got to St. Louis, where he died. On our way from St. Louis for the Bluffs, the cholera commenced its ravages on the steamer Monroe. Among the first that were attacked were some of the Californians and officers of the boat—but its ravages were not confined to those only—shortly five or six of our friends were attacked, all proving fatal. When the boat reached Jefferson city she was obliged to lay up, and while there several more of our friends died, and out of thirty Californians only three escaped from the cholera. And to add to the horrid spectacle were the graves, side by side—beds and pillows half burned up—peices of tents, broken cups, bowls, pillows, matrasses, &c., lined as it were the banks of the river, near the boat; while blankets, mattrasses, beds, &c., on which the sick had died came floating down the river; while in town, nothing could be seen scarcely but carts and hearses loaded with rough coffins (chiefly). Physicians riding to and fro—citizens congregated together—some locking up their houses, and fleeing into the country, and fear and consternation depicted on every countenance, mingled with the groans of the sick and dying from the hotels, churches and houses, all added to the general and prevailing gloom. And up to the 13th, when the disease appeared to abate, no less than twenty of our company—all the Californians but three or four, besides those on board the boat—amounting in all to some sixty persons, had died.

I here insert the names as far as I could ascertain of those of our company that died:

Mr. W. Hand, wife and adopted child of New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Hampton and child, Philadelphia; Br. Adams wife and two children, do.; Sister Hammar and child, do.; Br. Lamb, do.; Sister Bacholor, do.; Sister Eaby and child, Lancaster co., Pa.; Sisters Boswell, Granger, Brown, and Hodges, of St. Louis.

After May 13th the disease seemed to lose its malignity, and some few that were sick appeared to be recovering. On the 18th the balance were taken on the steamer Lightfoot, while on her way there were four or five more deaths occurred among Elder Scovill's company, which numbered about 130 Saints from England. Owing to the inability of the boat to stem the current of the river, it was with much difficulty we reached Iowa Point. Here the boat lay for several days unable to proceed. Capt. Brooks, (of whom I shall have something to say here after in another communication, whom I pronounce a base swindler—without any refinement,—more fit for a wood raft than Captain of a steamboat,) determined to drop down to Savannah Landing, and put all the passengers and their freight ashore which was carried into execution.

I feel thankful to our Heavenly Father for deliverance, for he has protected me and mine, and I give him all the glory.

The people of Jefferson city for the the most part were kind, and administered to our wants,—may the Lord reward those that kindly stepped forward to our aid, while the destroyer was laying us low, with disinterested motives.

It was thought th[illegible] the Monroe was superinduc[illegible] the lead inhaled by the pa[illegible] Cabin; as the dis[illegible] Cabin passengers.—

Thus I have given you a brief [illegible] journey and I do not feel discouraged, [illegible] persevere and go ahead. I expect to leave in a few days if the Lord will for the Salt Lake City—with my family in company with my brother whom I love,—I would say to all the Eastern Saints let not the fear or dread of the destroyer deter you from [illegible]

W. I. APPLEBY.

Kanesville June 25th, 1849.

[illegible]

Mortality of Emigrants on Steamboats.

A late number of the Memphis Eagle has an editorial upon the large number of emigrants who are dying on steamboats, which so fully coincides with our views on this subject, that we give it entire:

[illegible] The America reported 300; the Marshal Ney (we believe) 400; and the Winfield Scott, 400. In the last week, 2000 European emigrants have passed up the river. Every boat had them [illegible] ed up like cattle; and nearly every boat buried from 15 to 20 between this place and New Orleans. In every case cholera has had the credit of sweeping off the emigrants, and the whole country from New Orleans to Boston has been, or shortly will be filled with horrible reports of the ravages of cholera upon the Mississippi.

New cholera, when it does come, is bad enough in its terrors and works. With no disease or epidemic is the scythe of death wielded more keenly. But we submit to the common sense of the public, if there is any necessity of attributing three or four hundred deaths which have taken place upon the river, between New Orleans and Memphis, in the last seven days, to Cholera, or to any contagious or epidemic disease. We submit it to common sense, if it is not wonderful that so few emigrants die, when one recollects the manner in which they are crowded and packed away behind the engines of a boat, in a limited space, some thirty by forty feet, where scarcely a breath of air can reach them over the hot boilers of the vessels. We have had the curiosity to visit the place in which deck passengers are packed, on some few of the boats touching at this point, and we can only express our extreme disgust at the manner in which the unfortunate emigrants are treated. We have done our share of the rough work in this world, and we do not think we are over nice in the matter of steamboats comfort or elegance; but we must say that both our heart and stomach have grown sick when we have stood in the close pen of some steamboats in which some hundreds of emigrants were miserably crowded together—the air rank and reeking with effluvium, and the sick gasping for fresh air, and trampled upon by the jostling throng. It is a mystery to us how the larger number of the emigrants thus crowded together, find room th sleep in; and it is a yet greater mystery to us how any of them survive such terrible and unwholesome confinement—men, women, boys, girls and even infants, heaped together in an uncomfortable and unhealthy 'litter.'

The whole system of transporting emigrants on the Mississippi river, as at present carried on, is an unmitigated and indefensible cruelty. It is almost as bad as that practiced in the Black Hole of Calcutta, and has not even the justification of revengeful war. It is based upon a spirit of sordid speculation, and should promptly and sternly meet with the interference of the laws. The officers of boats now receive deck passenger after deck passenger, looking always to the amount of passage money, and never once thinking of the cruel risk and waste of life which must ensue from an immensely over-crowded deck. The unfortunate emigrant, never having travelled upon our rivers, knows nothing of the probable number on board, nor of the serious inconveniences to be encountered. We say the law should and must sternly interfere to check this course of things, and to protect human life. At present steamboat competition is recklessly gambling with human life, and humanity demands the prohibitory action of the law. We know steamboat men well. They are as noble-hearted a class of men as there is in the world—as quick in generous, as lively in sympathetic impulses, when a case of distress is before them. But the fever of competition blinds them to the view of probable results; and they recklessly persue the practice of a criminal system, to which valuable lives are daily sacraficed. Through this system the banks of the Mississippi are being lined with graves. The poor emigrant, who comes tither to seek a home, fortune and happiness, escapes the dangers of the ocean only to risk desperately the noisome and deadly confinement of the after-deck of a Mississippi steamer. Lives are unnecessarily, wontonly sacrificed—families are broken up, and children orphaned in a strange land. This is all wrong—dreadfully wrong. The press should speak out, and, in the name of humanity check, by the operation of the laws, one of the most terrible and destructive practices that ever disgraced the commerce of a civilized people.

RUSSIA.—We are apt to think Russia much stronger than it really is, owing to its immense standing army, which is 900,000 effective men. But these troops are scattered over every part of her vast empire; and she could not bring more than one-third of them to bear upon any point. France, single-handed, is much more powerful than Russia, and is well able to prevent her encroaching upon the rest of Europe. Russia has got nothing behind her army, and no nation can accomplish anything in war at the present day, which relies solely upon a standing army. The strength of France consists in her National Guards,—the troops of which are nearly as well drilled as those of the line. Several times a year she has three or four millions of troops under arms, which could be brought into service in a few weeks. Russia does not dare to trust so many men with arms in their hands. Her troops are not better drilled than those of France or Germany.

During the past one hundred and fifty years, the Russians have made wonderful progress in agriculture, commerce, the arts and every branch of civilization. The government is the most splendid in the world. In the administration of the rudeness of manners in the time of the Empress Ann, it is related that in order to punish one of her courtiers, she had a nest built in the palace, where the unfortunate transgressor was obliged to sit for several days, and cackle like a goose.—[D] Baird.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Notice.**—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

☞ **Help the Cause.**—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Pisga, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Missisippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare as mail.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These nicely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

We have taken some pains to prepare from the Foreign News brought by the steamer America, an account of the convulsions on the Eastern continent.

Ireland.—Duffy is set free. Ireland is quiet at present. Some of the Irish Journals speak loudly against the Government.

France.—It appears, from the accounts from Paris, that the Government have determined to send an army of 14,000 to Rome to assist the Pope. Gen. Oudinot to command.

The president of the Council says that care will be taken to secure a free and liberal Government to the Roman people.

The Cholera is largely on the increase in Paris, and up to the 19th there have been 1,762 cases, of which 1,022 had proved fatal.

Germany.—Germany is still in a state of great confusion.

The Prussian Government is said to have obtained the assent of the few small States, such as Hesse, Cassel, Brunswick and Vienna, to the assumption of the Imperial dignity by the King; but these are only a small part of the States of Germany.

Austria is of course violently opposed to a plan which would transfer the Imperial dignity from the House of Hapsburg to that of Brandenburg; and Bavaria, the third state in Germany by population and influence, is scarcely less so.

Also, France and Russia are strangely opposed to the change. All these difficulties might perhaps be got over if the smaller States of Germany were unanimous in favor of the union with Prussia. But this is not the fact.

Hanover, whose consent is necessary to the carrying out of the scheme, is not likely to give it.

Austria.—The relations of Austria are assuming a warlike appearance, and however desirous the Greman Court may be to keep on good terms with the Olmutz Cabinet, public opinion is too unanimous and strong in this case to allow of the popular demands being disregarded.

Denmark and Germany.—On the 8th the Danish Minister of War published the following order of the day:

"Kings and Sovereign are daily sending troops into the Duchies to second the efforts of the rebels against their legitimate Sovereigns. The contests which daily take place against superior forces produce only an effusion of blood without decisive results. The army will await until it will be possible to attack the enemy man to man."

The letters from Pesth and Vienna in the German papers confirm the accounts of the success of the Hungarians at Wistzen, and of the destruction which threatens the Imperial Army before Comorn.

It is stated in a letter from Vienna, of the 13th, that the bombarbment of Comorn had ceased, and that the Austrians intended to try and take it by [illegible]

A correspond[illegible] 6th from Cernowitz to [illegible] Gazette: "It is decided that [illegible] occupy Gallicia. Baron de Kunnerstein is about to march into Hungary [illegible] five battalions, and artillery is in preparation. The whole of Transylvania is barricaded. Bem has under his orders 100,000 men, 10,000 of whom belong to the Polish Legion, a legion of the students of Vienna and of volunteers. The Buckowine is expecting a [illegible] invasion of troops.

Northern Italy.—Genoa is restored to order, and with the promise of enjoying a tranquility unknown here for many months past.

Gen. Haynau summoned Venice to surrender. In answer Manin sent him the decree of the assembly, that Venice would defend herself at all extremities. The rich have given eight millions to their country. Two considerable families have given all they possess to the State. The public service is provided for to December next.

Rome.—Letters from Rome state that 9,000 guns have been received, which have been manufactured in France for the Republican Government. By order of the Triumvirs, every citizen is bound to sell his arms to the government within five days. Count [illegible] has been arrested at Rome. The buildings of the inquisition have been changed into lodgings for the poor. On the 2d about 1,800 Neapolitans, with half a battery, and protected by three gun-boats on Lake Frodi, attacked the fort of the Epitaffio, belonging to the Romans, but soon retired.

The Republican troops on the Neapolitan frontiers are to be concentrated at Terni, under the orders of Gen. Ferrari. They are said to amount to about 40,000 men.

Sicily.—On the 7th a Neapolitan squadron of 15 vessels appeared before Syracuse, summoning it to surrender which was done without firing a shot.

THE SACKING OF CATANIA.—Accounts from Catania state that on the morning of the 5th of April the Neapolitan squadron, consisting of 17 vessels, steamers, frigates and gun-boats, took up a position to bombard the City of Catania. The firing lasted all day with much damage to the city, and but little to the vessels. The following morning a simultaneous attack was made by sea and by land. The Swiss, to the number of 2,500 led the van, and were supported by two regiments of cavalry, and followed by an army of 16,000 men, with 40 pieces cannon. After a brief but obstinate resistance the Catanese were overpowered, and the troops of King Ferdinand entered the city, which then became the real field of battle. As the troops advanced the resistance became more obstinate. The assailants were fired on from windows, housetops and baricades.

On the 8th the greater part of the principal inhabitants and the garrison abandoned the city and fled to the mountains. Filangieri (the Neapolitan General) then gave up the city to sack and fire. At the latest accounts it was still in flames in many parts; while the soldiers were prowling about, plundering houses, violating women, and stabbing or shooting all who opposed them. The Morning Herald contains the following accounts of the events in Catania, from an eye-witness: "The Sicilians fought bravely and well all the night of Good Friday, till nine o'clock on Saturday morning. After the battle, we landed, and such a scene of carnage and cruelty I never witnessed. The dead and the dying were crowded on each other. The Neapolitans had buried their own dead, but in rushing through the streets, seemed to find a demoniac pleasure in mutilating the senseless clay around them.

I saw three soldiers strike their bayonets into a poor fellow breathing his last, and numberless were they who lay headless in the streets, the victims of more than canine ferocity.

The Sicilian dead lie unburied—the Neapolitans even kick them as the pass, plunge into the midst of the nearly deserted town, rob, plunder and destroy, and commit every possible atrocity on helpless innocence or decrepid old age.

The latest accounts from Palermo state that the courage of the innabitants rises in proportion to the desperate character of their cause. It is a confirmed fact that ladies of all classes, including Princesses, Countesses, and other women of rank, have been working in the trenches and on the fortifications. The enthusiasm was of the most exalted nature, and each man and woman bore themselves as if the success of their cause depended upon a single arm.

Palmero was well supplied with efficient ordnance and excellent ammunition, and *nil desperandum* was their motto.

Denmark.—Accounts from Schleswig state that on the 13th the important entrenchments of the Duppler heights were stormed. The Danish superiority in weight of metal exposed the Germans to considerable loss. About 10 A. M., two columns of Bavarians and Saxons were formed to assault the heights. They moved rapidly and steadily up the steep and broken ascent, the summit of which was crowned with breastworks and cannon. Notwithstanding the incessant firing made lanes through their ranks, they carried their point.

The retreat of the Danes was effected in utter disorder. They and their conquerors rolled in one confused mass toward the bridge of boats which connects Alsen with the main. To prevent Alsen being carried also by storm the Danes fired upon their own troops. This occasioned the taking of a great number of prisoners by the victors, but added considerably to the loss by killed and wounded on both sides.

The combined German and Schleswig-Holstein troops did not exceed 45,000 men, and the Danes posted in the strong position on the Duppeler heights numbered 40,000.

Russia.—The Russians were armed with vigor. Their forces in the Danubian principalities amount to 97,000 men, and a Vienna journal says that the Russian Minister had demanded from the Porte that the period fixed for the evacuation of the principalities by the Russians, should be prolonged to the 1st of May.

India.—The bi-monthly mail has not brought intelligence of any great interest beyond the details of the victory gained by Lord Gough. On the 20th, Lord Gough's army, amounting to about 25,000 men, with 100 guns, advancing within four miles of the enemy, and encamped for the night. The Sikhs, in all numbering about 60,000—with 60 guns, of which 56 were eight-pounders and under, lay encamped around Goojerat, with their flanks well protected by deep water-courses.

On the morning of the 21st the British army moved out to the attack; its line extended about three miles in length; the object was to penetrate the Sikh center, and turn their position. The action began with a heavy cannonade, the infantry being kept out of the reach of the fire, our heavy eighteen-pounders speedily silenced the seven and eight pounders of the enemy, and all our artillery pushed on rapidly. The infantry then advanced, and drove the enemy before them, capturing all the villages between, and securing the town of Goojerat. The cavalry division was sent in pursuit, and continued to hang on the rear of the flying foe for ten miles from the field, when darkness prevented farther operations.

Of 60 guns brought into action that morning, 53 remained in our camp. The camp furniture and the baggage, and baggage cattle, with an enormous amount of ammunition, fell into our hands. Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh are both reported to be among the wounded. One of the sons of Dost Mahomed was also wounded, and fled with the remnant of his auxiliary forces across the Jehelum and toward Attock, while another son, who had invaded Bunnoo, has evacuated that Province, and returned to Peshawur. Our loss was 5 officers and 22 men killed, with 24 officers and 682 men wounded. That of the enemy must have been at least four times this number.

Turkey.—They are aiming and preparing for war—all Mussulmen liable for service are called upon to proceed to Constantinople within fourteen days.

ADDITIONAL AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We select from the papers the following additional Foreign News brought by the Caledoria, Niagara and Europa.

Events on the continent of Europe threaten a protracted interruption to the peace of the world. Germany "shines o'er with civil swords," while Russia on the east, and France on the west, are operating to make "confusion worse confounded," by hostile intervention in favor of Austria and the the Pope.

Russia talks very loud of her powers and prowess. We clip the following item of her intentions from the steamer's news:

The Emperor of Russia has recognized the independence of the French Republic, and simultaneously therewith issued a manifesto, announcing his determiuation to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel. In this manifesto, he speaks of his "God-preserved nation," and in the name of "the Almighty leader of battles, and Lord of victories," commands his armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and the destruction of audacious and evil-intentioned men.

There has already marched into Gallacia, *en route* for Hungary, to the assistance of the Austrians, 120,000 Russians with 350 cannon and 25,000 horse. Gen. Beru is well prepared to give them a warm reception in Transylvania, and there must be warm work before it is over.

The following shows the result of the battle in Austria between the Hungarians and Russians, we copy from the telegraphic dispatches the following intelligence.

The Constitutional Zeitung publishes the proclamation which N. Rossuth issued at Debraezin, in which he asserts that the Russians had been defeated by Gen. Beru. It is asserted that six thousand Russians surrendered themselves at Kraiveu, and above thirty thousand followed their example at Assa. Their arms, cannon, and horses fell into the hands of the Hungarians.

A rumor was current at Raab, that the Russians had entered Hungary, near Duhla, but suffered a total defeat from the troops of Deubeuski.

The news of the defeat of the Russians, by Beru, is confirmed, though we still want authentic details of that important action.

The London Times contains a confirmation of the victory gained by the Hungarians over the Russians, at Presburg.

Positive news was received of the surrender of Ofen, at the discretion of the Hungarians. The booty of the Hungarians consisted of a military chet, 20,000 muskets 10 batteries and communication, and 1,400 wagons.

The Duchie of Georgez addressed a communication to the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrians, calling upon him to treat the prisoners with humanity. The communication adds, "that all Hungarians found in arms against their countrymen will be put to death."

The following items show the prospects of the Old World in her tangled alliances. The clouds which overhang the destinies of their kingdoms look dark and gloomy. "Coming events cast their shadows before them." The whole of Europe is groaning under the stroke of either revolution, war or famine.

Ireland is quiet, but starvation and cholera are making their havocs among the poorer classes, and the dead are left unburied to be devoured by dogs and hogs.

France is at war in Italy—for the Pope—having for an avowed purpose of replacing him on the throne. The recent elections have resulted in favor of the Socialists and Red Republicans. They will muster about 240 members against 300.

The war between the Danes and the Prussians continued without any decisive result.

In the Roman States there has been no material change since the date of the previous advices. Neither the French or Neapolitans have as yet, entered Rome, and the Republican government succeeds in maintaining its ground at every point, against the combined forces of France, Naples and Spain.

In Germany, insurrections and commotion exist every where. The Hungarians, in their unequal contest with Austria and Russia, exhibited no want of courage, and are evidently preparing for a desperate struggle.

In Sicily the Neapolitan army has been again defeated, and, Sicily is in a state of insurrection.

Germany.—There have been renewed disturbances in all parts of the country.

Rome.—Pope Pius the IX, on hearing of the resistance of the Romans to the French troops, is said to have declared that he would not return to Rome at such a price, and to have sent a message in consequence to the King of Naples and to Gen. Oudinot to induce them to retire.

The enthusiasm of the Romans will cause a vast amount of blood-shed before they will be able to replace the Pope.

The following spirited remarks we find in the Boston Atlas of the 2d inst.:

"The Springfield Republican has done good service in completely annihilating the charges of dishonesty brought by certain Locofocos against Fitz Henry Warren, Esq. We have never known a more dastardly political persecution of an honorable man, or a more complete and triumphant defence. The vipers have gnawed a file this time."

The cut worm is committing fearful ravages among the corn crops in this county. Many fields are almost wholly destroyed.—[Missouri Statesman.

MINISTER FROM THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.—Felix Foresti, resident of New York city for about 10 years, has just received the appointment of Minister for the Republic of Rome at the United States.

ARMY WORM.—The St. Joseph Adventure says: "These devouring insects have appeared in this (Buchanan) county in several places and have destroyed many wheat fields within a few days past.

We are informed by persons acquainted with the army worm that a farm may be protected from their ravages by plowing a deep furrow or trench, with steep sides, between the field and the worm as they approach; they will fall into the trench and may be easily destroyed by burning them with straw.

ORDINANCE DEPOT IN OREGON.—In an army order of the 16th instant, abolishing the ordnance depots at Galveston and Point Isabel, and making necessary transfer of arms, munitions, officers, &c., the following occurs:

An ordnance depot will be established, under the direction of the commanding General of the Pacific Division, at some convenient point on the Columbia river in Oregon, which will be supplied with ordnance and stores, and placed in charge of an officer of the army, to be temporarily assigned to that duty by the commanding officer of the Pacific Division.

Appointment by the President.

Orlando Brown, of Kentucky, to be commissioner of Indian Affairs, from and after 30th June next, vice William Medill, removed.

A dispatch dated Boston June 9th says: A letter has just been received stating that the ship Florida, bound from New Orleans for California, was lost off the River La Platte. Two hundred and fifty passengers perished. Only four of the crew were saved.

We only make the following extracts from the very long speech made by Col. Benton at Jefferson City, appealing from the instructions of the recent State Legislature, to the people of Missouri.

"I therefore appeal from the instructions I have received, because they are in conflict with instructions already received and obeyed—because they did not emanate from any known desire, or understood will, of the people—because they contain unconstitutional expositions of the constitution which I am sworn to support—because they require me to promote disunion—because they pledge the State to co-operate with other States in eventual civil war—because they are copied from the resolutions hatched from great mischief, which I have a right to oppose, and did oppose in my place of Senator in the Senate of the United States, and which I cannot cease opposing without personal disgrace and offisial dereliction of public duty—and because I think it due to the people to give them an opportunity to consider of proceeding so gravely affected them, and on which they have not been consulted.

I appeal to the people—the whole body of the people. It is a question above party; and should be kept above it. I mean to keep it there.

The day of passing the resolutions was too late, for the purpose of instructing me how to vote at Washington. It was too late for that; but was early enough for the summer campaign at home: and, therefore, they were passed! and now I have them. I mean the ploters; and between them, and me, henceforth and forever, a high wall and a deep ditch! and no communion, no compromise, no caucus with them. Nor does it require any boldness, on my part, to give them defiance. There are only about a dozen of them—a baker's dozen perhaps—and half of them outside of the Legislature. Wo to judges if any such there are in this work!

"My opinions." They are wanted.—Heretofore the public acts of public men, have stood for their opinions; it has been only the new men unknown by their acts, that have been subjected by political catechism! Thirty years, almost, I have been in the Senate; and during that time have always been a voter, and often a speaker on this subject of slavery; and commenced with it in my own state. I was politically born out of a slave agitation—out of Missouri restriction controversy and have acted an open part on it from the time it began to the present day. My writings had some influence on the formation of the constitution of this State. They were pretty well known then, though forgotten now. They contributed to keep off restriction, and to insert the clause in the constitution for the sanction of slavery. I urged the putting it in constitution, for the express purpose of giving security to property, and preventing agitation. I wanted peace from the question at home, and contributed to provide for it, by contributing to put that clause in the constitution: and now it is hard that we should have an agitation imported, or transported upon us, to harrass us about slavery when we have taken such care to keep out of agitation. My votes in Congress have been consistent with my conduct at home—non-interference, no agitation—security to property—and tranquility to the people. In thirty years I have not given a vote that has been complained of. I have voted thirty years, avoiding all extremes, and giving satisfaction.

But you want public declarations of personal sentiments. Very good; you shall have them [illegible]

KANESVILLE MARKET.

KANESVILLE, June 12, 1849.

There has been no change in the price of flour or bacon since our last. We quote flour at $2 50 @ $3 00. The market is steady.

GROCERIES.—We quote N O sugar, good article, at 8½ @ 9c. ₩ 100 lbs., and 10 cents at retail. Coffee by the sack sells at 8½ to 9cs and retails at 10c ₩ lb. Molasses—none in market. G. A. Salt $3 50 per sack, and retails at 4c. ₩ pound. Rice, retails at 8c. ₩ pound. Dried apples at $1 25 ₩ bush. Dried Peaches $2 00.

The market for butter and eggs has been active, but poorly supplied.

Other articles remain as last quoted.

Flour, per hundred,	$2 50 to $3 00
Beef,	$4 00
Pork, "	$6 00
Bacon, per lb.	5 @ 7c.
Green Hides, per pound,	2½ cts.
Dry do, "	4½ "
Iron, (tire,) per pound,	5 cts.
" assorted, per pound,	6½ cts.
Potatoes, per bushel,	35 "
Corn, "	50 "
Wheat, "	60 "
Flaxseed, "	35 "
Tallow, per pound,	8 "
Butter, "	8 "
Cheese, "	6¼ to 8 "
Beeswax "	16⅔ "
Honey, per gallon,	50 "
Eggs, per dozen,	5 "

From the St. Louis Republican,

St. Louis Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 9th.

HEMP.—From the Levee $122 @ $128 ₩ ton an advance on fine qualities.

LEAD.—Sales at $4 15.

FLOUR.—Dull, and has declined to $4 for country brands.

WHEAT.—Inactive, sales at 57 @ 87c., according to quality.

CORN—Has met with a decline and sells at 38 @ 43c. ₩ bush.

OATS—Active, sell for 36 @ 37½c. sks. included.

GROCERIES.—Nothing of consequence has been done, and prices are about as last quoted. For sugar we now quote—say for common 4c; fair and medium 4¼ @ 4½c.; good and prime, 4¾ @ 5c. ₩ lb. Rio Coffee we quote at—say for cqmmon 7c.; fair to good, 7¼ @ 7⅜c; prime, 7½c. Molasses—We quote for N. O sugar house, 31 @ 32c.; good and prime plantation, 20 @ 22c. St. Louis sugar house, 35 @ 36c. ₩ gallon. Salt—sales from store at $1 30 ₩ sack. Rice, 3½ @ 3¾c. per lb

PROVISIONS—We quote pork at 5 @ 5½c.; bacon, shoulders at 3 @ 3¼c.; hams 4 @ 4¾c.; sides at 4c.

SUNDRIES—Butter sells at 8c. Dried Apples from Levee at 72½c. ₩ bush. Potatoes sell at 85c. Flaxseed at 85c.; Beeswax at 17c. Dry Hides at 7¼c. @ 7⅞c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA PAY TO MORMON BATTALION.

TEN DOLLARS will be given until further notice, to each private of the Mormon Battalion, for their claims to "three months' Extra Pay"—who have not already applied therefor—on application, with the necesary proofs, at SMITH & STUTSMANS store.

Forms of proof furnished each applicant

Kanesville, June 26th, 1849.—1t*

GUARDIAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

We have made arrangements for a **Book and Job Office**, in connection with our paper, and are respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of **Book and Job work**, which will be executed on entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars Blanks of every kind, &c., &c. feb 7,

SPLENDID assortment of Kip Skins and Upper Leather for sale by GEO. SHEFFIELD,
j13 at Needham & Fergusons.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the nan opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at [illegible]

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the [illegible] that he will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call [illegible]. Work in his line done to order, with promptness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, May 16, 1849—3m

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

MR. GEORGE SHEFFIELD has just arrived from St. Louis with an assortment of leather which he is now opening for sale at the store of Needham & Ferguson. The stock comprises Morocco, Calf Skins, Kip do. Upper Leather, Lining, Binding, Pad Skins, Sole Leather, Harness and Bridle Leather and Shoe Makers Findings.

N. B. Any quantity of hides taken in exchange for leather.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

WANTED—Any quantity of good fresh butter, in exchange for goods by
my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FISH—Mackerel, Cod and Dried Herring, for sale by [my16] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SMITH & BEDFORD

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandise intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business, as we have a large brick Warehouse on Front street. m7 6m

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

MRS. BOND, (Late from England,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and dispatch, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.

Children's clothes made, and gentleman's clothes repaired.

Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

IRON—On consignment, a large lot of the most sizable iron, and for sale at this office. Small round, square, horse shoe, band iron, plough slabs, wagon boxes, &c., &c., all sold cheap, for cash only.

Kanesville, June 13, 1849.

TAXES.

BEING duly authorized to collect the taxes assessed by the appointed Assessors. I am now prepared to attend to said business at the store of SMITH & STUTSMAN. All persons are therefore respectfully solicited to make immediate call as the law requires.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON.
Deputy Collector for Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

N. B. Attention special given on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. C. M. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, June 7, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

IS now prepared to attend to getting Land Warrants, Pensions, Extra Pay, and will give the highest price in cash for Extra Pay until the 15th July, next. Office at the Post Office, Savannah, Missouri. j13

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware,
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table,
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT,

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods, [illegible]

California and Salt Lake Emigrants [illegible]

H. V. SOMMERVILLE,

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

[illegible]

SUMMER GOODS.

[illegible]

POETRY.

SONG.

Sung at the Printers Festival in Boston.

Tune—"Lovely Nan."

Let monarchs revel while they may,
And drain their goblets bright;
No hearts so free, or gay as we,
On this our festal night:
We need no regal pageant here,
No banners wreathed with fame—
For brighter far, our trophies are,
—Our history and name!

CHORUS.

Come, brothers—come!
And with us now rejoice;
For Right and Might have joined to-night,
In one harmonious voice!

Each Printer lives himself a King,
A monarch in his might,
And Throne and Crown must topple down,
When He is in the Right:
And o'er the world his banner waves,
Where *Freedom's* sung or told,
The PRINTED PAGE—The Truths of Age,
And glorious Songs of old!

High honor to the noble Art!
By far the brightest gem
That ever threw its lustrous hue
From Freedom's diadem!
E'en now it gleams the guiding star,
Far distant o'er the wave,
Where millions fight, to gain the right,
Of Freedom, or a grave!

Then, brothers, let our Daily Toil
Be sung in festal strains!
While bards shall sing, or weapons ring
On earth's wide battle-plains,
Or while one Tyrant's throne is left
For Truth to trample down,
Our mystic Art will bear its part
Of glory and renown!

Forgiveness.

"How beautifully
Falls from human lips that blessed word
Forgive! Forgiveness, 'tis an attribute
Of God—a sound that opens Heaven—
Renews on earth lost Eden's faded bloom,
And throws again hope's halycon halo o'er
The waste of life. Thrice happy he whose heart
Has been so school'd in the meek lessons of
Humanity, that he can give it utterance—
It imparts celestial grandeur to the
Human soul, and maketh man an angel—
It turns the roughness of the world aside
And fills the heart with joy."

MISCELLANY.

Taking the Starch Out of 'em.

A COLD WATER SKETCH.

A knot of idlers stood upon the end of a pier which ran out into the Hudson river, in one of the small towns near Albany a few days ago, amusing themselves with hurling stones into the broad stream, each vieing with his neighbor in the endeavor to pitch a missile at the furthest distance from the shore, when a tall, rugged Vermonter, direct from the Green Hills, suddenly made his appearance in their midst, and for a while remained a quiet observer of their movements.

He was a brawny, strong-looking Yankee, and was very decently clad. The efforts of the little party had been exhibited over and over again, when the stranger quietly picked up half a brick which lay near him, and giving it a jerk it fell into the water a long way beyond the line which had as yet been reached by the foremost of the crowd. At the conclusion of this feat, a loud "bravo!" went up from a half dozen voices around him.

It was a cold, clear day in October, and the men, determined not to be out-done, renewed their attempts; but the Vermonter without saying a syllable to any one, continued to pitch the pebbles far out into the stream, which seemed to annoy one of them in a green jacket, the apparent leader of the gang, who declared he wouldn't be beaten by a "feller right straight out o' the woods, no how;" and sidling up to the stranger, he determined to make his acquaintance.

"Where do you come from, neighbor?" inquired the other.

"*Me*! Wal, I hails from Vermont, jes' now, friend."

"Haint been in these parts long, I reckon."

"Wal—no. Not edzactly, *yere*—but up and daown, sorter."

"Yes—so I 'sposed."

"Yaas," continued the green 'un, carelessly, and seizing a big billet of wood, he twirled it over his head, and it landed several rods from the shore, in the water.

"You're a little strength in your arms, neighbor."

"*Some* 'pum'kins'—is them flippers, stranger. Up, in aour taown, more'n a munth ago, I driv them are knuckles rite strut thru a board more'n a ninch 'naft thick!"

"Haw—haw!" shouted his hearers, the man in the green jacket laughing loudest.

"May-be you don't b'lieve it."

"Not much," answered the crowd.

"We aint *very* green down here in York, *we* aint," said the fellow in the green jacket; "we've been about, you see."

"Wal, jes you look yere, friend," continued the Vermonter, in the most plausible manner; "up in our country, we've a purty big river, considerin'—Inyun River, it's called, and may be you've hearn on it—Wal, I heve a man clean across that river t'other day, and he came daown fair and square on t'other side!"

"Ha, ha, ha!" yelled his auditors.

"Wal, naow, you may laff, but I kin deu it agin."

"Do what?" said the green jacket, quickly.

"I kin take and heave you across that river yender, just like open and shet!"

"Bet you ten dollars on it."

"Done!" said the yankee; and drawing forth a X (upon a broken down-east bank!) he covered the bragger's shin-plaster.

"Kin you swim, feller?"

"Like a duck," said green jacket—and without further parley, the Vermonter seized the knowing Yorker stoutly by the nap of the [illegible]

ducked bully put back to the shore and scrambled up to the bank, half frozen by this sudden and involuntary cold bath.

"I'll take the ten-spot, if you please," said the shivering loafer, advancing rapidly to the stakeholder. "You took *us* for green horns, eh? "We'll show you how *we* do things down here in York," and the fellow claimed the twenty dollars.

"Wal, I reck'n you wunt take no ten spots jes' yet, cap'n."

"Why, you've lost the bet."

"Not edzackly. I didn't calkilate on deuin it the fust time; but I tell yeu, I kin *deu* it," and again, in spite of the loafer's utmost efforts to escape him, he seized him by the scruff and the seat of his over-alls, and pitched him three yards further into the river than upon the first trial.

"Again the bully returned, amidst the shouts of his mates, who enjoyed the sport immensely.

"Third time never fails," said the Yankee, stripping of his coat; "I ken *deu* it, I tell ye."

"Hold on!" said the almost petrified victim—

"And I *will* deu it, ef I try to-morrow mornin'."

"I give it up!" shouted the sufferer, between his teeth, which now chattered like a mad badger's; "take the money."

The Vermonter very coolly pocketed the ten spot, and as he turned away, remarked:

"We aint much acquainted with you smart folks daoun here'n York, but we sometimes take the starch aout of 'em up our way, and p'raps you wunt try it on to strangers agen, I *reck'n* yeu wunt," he continued, and putting on a broad grin of good humor, he left the company to their reflections.—[Flag of our Union.

To Those Who Will Understand.

To PAY, or NOT to pay! That is the question:
Whether 'tis noble in the man to suffer
The duns and black-lists of outrageous Editors,
Or take heels against a sea of debts,
And by absconding end them! To fly to Texas,
And by our flight to say we end the heart-ache—
The rude shocks from Sheriffs, which subscribers'
Poor flesh is heir to: 'tis a consummation
Devout'y to be wished. To ABSQUATULATE—
Perchance be caught! ay, there's the rub!
For in the "GRIP" of law what griefs may come,
When we are shuffled into durance vile,
Must give us—FITS! There's the respect
Subscribers owe themselves, gone to pot!
But who would bear the warning paragraph,
The 'devil's' duns, the scorns of punctual men?
The insolence of Typos, and the spurns
That honest folks of such worthies take?
When he himself might his elopement make
Between two days? Who would pay the printer,
Then groan and sweat to get more funds,
But for the dread of something black hereafter
* * puzzles the will,
And makes us willing rather to FORK OVER,
Punctually year by year, in advance, at that,
Than to fly to dungeons that we know not of.

STRONG WIND.—A Western paper says that, in a late gale, the birds were seen hopping about the ground, with all their feathers blown off. We have heard of gales at sea where it required four men to hold the captain' whiskers on.

SPRING STYLE OF PANTALOONS.—The hue is a cross between that of pea-soup and dirty water, with a stray touch of the green scum of a frog pond; and the proud wearers go up and down Chesnut street, like so many bull frogs out on a pleasure excursion.

A wag says—"Transcendentalism is the spiritual cognoscence of physological irrefragibility, connected with conscientient redemption of incolumient spirituality and etherealised contention of subultory connection."

Some sentimental village loafer thus certifies to the intensity of his devotion to his true love:

"I sing her praise in poetry,
For her at morn and eve,
I cries whole pints of bitter tears.
And vipes them with my sleve."

The droll editor of the Yankee Blade thus transcendantly gives his reasons for not going to California:

"The reasons why we don't go to California are: firstly, we don' want to go; secondly, we can't go; thirdly, if we wanted to go we couldn't; fourthly, if we could go, we wouldn't; fifthly, we don't know the way; and sixthly, we are not going."

Did you ever sit down to tea where skim milk was on the table, without being asked, "Do you take cream, sir?"

MEDICAL.—A man who has a large score at his grocers, complained of suffering from the "tick-dollar-owe."

Somebody says "phpsicians are the nut-crackers used by angels to get our souls out of the shell which surrounds them.

The fruits of the European revolutions, is the abolition of capital punishment in France and Germany.

Two gentlemen were lately examining the beam of a plough on a stall in a market place.

"I'll bet you a guinea," said one, "you don't know what this is for."

"Done" said the other, "It's for sale."

The bet was won and the wager paid.

Dodds says that the only difference he can discover between a general and a captain, is, that one says "come on," and the other "go on;" one gathers cypress, and the other laurels. The Captains become candidates for the grave—the generals for the Presidency.

HOW TO CLEAN POTS AND BOILERS.—As soon as soups, boiled milk, gravies, &c. are taken out of your boilers, pour into them some hot water, which, even if you cannot then stop to clean them, will save a vast deal of time and trouble that must be spent if they are left to become cold, with the gravy, or whatever else, hardened on them.

HOW TO REMOVE INK SPOTS FROM LINEN.—Take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen therein. It may then be washed, and the spots will disappear, without injuring the linen.

HOW TO RESTORE COLORS TO CLOTH.—An ox gall, it is said, will set any color, in silk, cotton, or wool.

BUG POISON.—An ounce of quicksilver, beat up with the white of two eggs, and applied to the bedstead, with a feather, it is [illegible]

From the National Intelligencer, May 24.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Lady Franklin's Letter to President Taylor.

BEDFORD-PLACE, LONDON, April 4, 1849.

SIR: I address myself to you as the head of a great nation, whose power to help me I cannot doubt, and in whose disposition to do so I have a confidence which I trust you will not deem presumptuous.

The name of my husband, Sir John Franklin, is probably not unknown to you. It is intimately connected with the northern part of that continent of which the American Republic forms so vast and conspicuous a portion. When I visited the United States, three years ago, among the many proofs I received of respect and courtesy, there was none which touched and even surprised me more than the appreciation every where expressed to me of his former services in geographical discovery, and the interest felt in the enterprise in which he was then known to be engaged.

The expedition fitted out by our Government for the discovery of the North-west Passage (that question which for 300 years has engaged the interest and baffled the energies of the man of science and the navigator) sailed under my husband's command in May, 1845. The two ships, "Erebus" and "Terror," containing 138 men (officers and crews,) and were victualed for three years. They were not expected home, unless success had early rewarded their efforts, or some casualty hastened their return, before the close of 1847; nor where any tidings expected from them in the interval. But when the Autumn of 1847 arrived, without any intelligence of the ships, the attention of Her Majesty's Government was directed to the necessity of searching for and conveying relief to them, in case of their being imprisoned in ice or wrecked, and in want of provisions and means of transport. For this purpose an expedition, in three divisions, was fitted out in the early part of last year, directed to three different quarters simultaneously, viz:

First, to that by which, in case of success, the ships would come out of the Polar Sea to the westward. (or Behring's Strait.)

Second, to that by which they entered on their course of discovery, on the eastern side, (or Davis's Strait.)

And, third, to an intervening portion of the Arctic shore, approachable by land from the Hudson Bay Company's settlements, on which it was supposed the crews, if obliged to abandon their ships, might be found.

This last division of the expedition was placed under the command of my husband's faithful friend, the companion of his former travels, Dr. Sir John Richardson, who landed at New-York in April of last year, and hastened to join his men and boats, which were already in advance toward the Arctic shore. Of this portion of the expedition I may briefly say, that the absence of any intelligence from Sir John Richardson, at this season, proves that he has been unsuccessful in the object of his search. The expedition intended for Behring's Strait has hitherto been a complete failure. It consisted of a single ship, the Plover, which, owing to her setting off too late and to her bad sailing properties, did not even approach her destination last year. The remaining and most important portion of the searching expedition consists of two ships, under the command of Sir James Ross, which sailed last May for Davis's Strait, but did not succeed, owing to the state of the ice, in getting into Lancaster Sound till the season for operations had nearly closed. These ships are now wintering in the ice, and a store-ship is about to be dispatched hence with provisions and fuel to enable them to stay out another year; but one of these vessels is, in a great degree, withdrawn from active search, by the necessity of watching at the entrance of Lancaster Sound for the arrival of intelligence and instructions from England by the whalers.

I have entered into these details with a view of proving that, though the British Government has not forgotten the duty it owes to the brave men whom it has sent on a perilous service, and has spent a very large sum in providing the means for their rescue, yet that, owing to various causes, the means actually in operation for this purpose are quite inadequate to meet the extreme exigency of the case; for it must be remembered that the missing ships were victualed for three years only, and that nearly four years have now elapsed, so that the survivors of so many winters in the ice must be at the last extremity; and also it must be borne in mind that the channels by which the ships may have attempted to force a passage to the west-ward, or which they may have been compelled by adverse cirumstances to take, are very numerous and complicated, and that one or two ships cannot possibly, in the course of the next short Summer, explore them all

The Board of Admiralty, under a conviction of this fact, has been induced to offer a reward of £20,000 sterling to any ship or ships of any country, or to any exploring party whatever, which shall render efficient assistance to the missing ships, or their crews, or to any portion of them. This announcement, which, even if the sum had been doubled or trebled, would have met with public approbation, comes, however, too late for our whalers, which had unfortunately sailed before it was issued, and which, even if the news should overtake them at their fishing-grounds, are totally unfitted for any prolonged adventure, having only a few months' provisions on board and no additional clothing. To the American whalers, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, I look with more hope as competitors for the prize, being well aware of their numbers and strength, their thorough equipment, and the bold spirit of enterprise which animates their crews. But I venture to look even beyond these. I am not without hope that you will deem it not unworthy of a great and kindred nation to [illegible]

send out exploring parties this summer from the Asiatic side of Behring's Strait, northward in search of the lost vessels. It would be a noble spectacle to the world if three great nations, possessed of the widest empires on the face of the globe, were thus to unite their efforts in the truly Christain work of saving their perishing fellow men from destruction.

It is not for me to suggest the mode in which such benevolent efforts might best be made. I will only say, however, that if the conceptions of my own mind, to which I do not venture to give utterance, werp realized, and that in the noble competition which followed American seamen had the good fortune to wrest from us the glory, as might be the case, of solving the problem of the unfound passage, or the still greater glory of saving our adventurous navigators from a lingering fate which the mind sickens to dwell on, though I should in either case regret that it was not my own brave countrymen in those seas whose devotion was thus rewarded, yet I should rejoice that it was to *America* we owed our restored happiness, and should be forever bound to her by ties of affectionate gratitude.

I am not without some misgivings while I thus address you. The intense anxieties of a wife and of a daughter may have led me to press too earnestly on your notice the trial under which we are suffering, (yet not *we* only but hundreds of others,) and to presume too much on the sympathy which we are assured is felt beyond the limits of our own land. Yet, if you deem this to be the case, you will still find, I am sure, even in that personal intensity of feeling, an excuse for the fearlessness with which I have thrown myself on your generosity, and will pardon the homage I thus pay to your own high character and to that of the people over whom you have the high distinction to preside.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JANE FRANKLIN.

To this letter Lady Franklin appends an explanatory notice of the plan of her husband's expedition, and of the routes taken by those who are in search of him—We have not space for it to-day, but give instead Mr. Clayton's answer to the application of Lady Franklin:

Department of State, Washington, April 25, 1849.

MADAM: Your letter to the President of the United States, dated April 4, 1849, has been received by him, and he has instructed me to make to you the following reply:

The appeal made, in the letter with which you have honored him, is such as would strongly enlist the sympathy of the Rulers and the People of any portion of the civillized world.

To the citizens of the United States, who share so largely in the emotions which agitate the public mind of your own country, the name of Sir John Franklin has been endeared by his heroic virtues, and the suffering and sacrifices which he has encountered for the benefit of mankind. The appeal of his Wife and Daughter in their distress has been borne across the waters, asking the assistance of a kindred people to save the brave men who embarked in his unfortunate expedition; and the people of the United States, who have watched with the deepest interest that hazardous enterprise, will now respond to that appeal by the expression of their united wishes that every proper effort may be made by this Government for the rescue of your husband and his companions.

To accomplish the object you have in view, the attention of American navigators, and especially of our whalers, will be immediately invoked. All the information in the possession of this Government, to enable them to aid in discovering the missing ships, relieving their crews, and restoring them to their families, shall be spread far and wide among our people; and all that the Executive Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, can effect to meet this requisition on American enterprise, skill and bravery, will be promptly undertaken.

The hearts of the American People will be deeply touched by your eloquent address to their Chief Magistrate, and they will join with you in an earnest prayer to Him whose spirit is on the waters that your husband and his companions may yet be restored to their country and their friends

I have the honor to be your Ladyship's friend and obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Lady Jane Franklin, Bedford-place, London.

SHOE PEGS.—The following sketch of a factory where 1,000 bushels of pegs are made annually, at Vienna Village, Kennebec county, is from the Maine Farmer:

The logs are sawed into blocks of a suitable length for the pegs, and the ends are planed smooth. Grooves are then cut on the ends of these blocks, crossing each other at right angles, and these form the points of the pegs. They are then separated by splitting the blocks—a knife being introduced between each row of points, corresponding with the grooving. All these operations are performed by the machinery with the utmost precision and celerity. The pegs are then bleached, dried and prepared for market. Mr. T. C. Norris, the proprietor of this factory, informed us that since September last he has sent 127 barrels of shoe pegs, and pins for cabinet work, to Manchester, England. He had further orders from the same place.

IMMENSE PIECE OF ARCHITECTURE.—The great ceiling of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is just finished. Its span is 75 feet. The arch is formed with hollow tiles, which weighed 600 tons, 1,400 tons less than if it had been constructed of solid brick.

Depopulation of Prince Edward's Islands—Movements for California.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 24—[illegible]

Halifax papers of the [illegible] have come to hand. They state that the inhabitants of Prince Edward's Island were [illegible]

Revolution and Bloodshed.

The political sky of Europe is by no means clearing up, if we may form a judgement on the prospects of that region from the accounts just received. Every movement that has been made since the previous advices, appears to have had a tendency to involve and complicate more deeply the tangled thread of continental politics. There is not a State of Central Europe that stands firm, and clearly understands its relations with the neighboring powers. The fear of change has fallen upon all, and coming events cast dark shadows of doubt and apprehension before them in every quarter.

The invasion of Italy by the French will strike every one as a criticle movement. The ostensible purpose is said to be the restoration of the Pope. We shall be much surprised if the avowed object turns out to be the real one. Neither the French government nor the French people care anything about the Pope. They would as soon undertake a crusade in behalf of the Cubo Sama of Japan as for Pius IX. The true motive of the intervention is pretty plainly indicated in the announcement of the Ministry, that it is necessary to maintain the legitimate influence which France has long possessed in Italy. In fact it could never be supposed that the French would sit still and see their old hereditary enemy, Austria, riding rough-shod overthe whole of Italy. That the French would march troops into this country we had not the smallest doubt from the beginning of the troubles there. But it will be a strange sight to see Republican France and Imperial Austria shoulder to shoulder putting down popular government in Italy. Both powers, doubtless, make professions of a desire to establish good governments in Rome and Tuscany. It will be somewhat difficult, we imagine, for them to agree how to settle the affairs of these two revolutionized States. Even should the present French government unite with Austria in the policy of crushing the rising spirit of liberalism in the peninsula, it is to be supposed that the French people will sustain them in the attempt? We hardly think the popular spirit has undergone such a change in France.

History has told pretty much the same tale for centuries. France and Austria have seldom or never met in Italy but as enemies. France has always looked with suspicion and uneasiness at the progress of Austrian influence in that quarter; and the old rivalry and jealousies are by no means extinct. France, we think, is just now very little in the humor to indulge a romantic feeling of neighborly kindness by helping Austria to get rid of a troublesome customer. When she moves, it will be for something that will help herself. Whether putting down the Roman and Tuscan republics will help France is a problem for the Cabinet of Louis Napoleon. To the mass of the nation the matter will not be at all problematical. They did not elevate him to the head of the government to make war in support of legitimacy.—[Boston Courier, May 12th.

Facts in Physiology.

A man is larger in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.—The human brain is the 28th of the body; but in the horse only the 400th. Ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life. About the age of 30, the lean man generally becomes fatter, and the fat man leaner. Ritcher enumerates 600 distinct species of diseases in the eye. The pulse of children is 180 in a minute; at puberty 80; and at 60 only 60. Dr. Letton ascirbed health and wealth to water, happiness to small bear, and diseases and crime to spirits.

Elephants live 200, 300, and even 400 years. Bats in India, are called flying foxes, and measures six feet from tip to tip of their wings.

Sheep, in wild pasture, practice self defence by an array, to which rams stand foremost in concert with ewes and lambs in the centre of a hollow square. Three Hudson's Bay dogs draw a sledge loaded with 300 lbs., fifteen miles in a day.—One pair of pigs will increase in six years 119, 160 taking the increase of fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep in the same time would be but 64. A single house fly produces 30,087,327 eggs. The flea, grasshopper and locust jump 200 times their own length, equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.

Cultivation of Trees.

Few persons have a correct idea of the rapidity of the growth of well cultivated trees, and many are deterred from planting them, by the consideration, selfish at the best, that they shall not live to reap the fruits of their labors.

Such persons may derive encouragement from the statement of a few facts. In the spring of 1836, I set out, in front of my office, in Chester, two elm-trees. They were then so small that I could easily carry them, with the full top upon my shoulder, and were, perhaps, two inches in diameter. I measured them carefully in the fall of 1847, and found them of equal size, and each measuring forty-five inches in circumference. They stand about eighteen feet apart, and some twelve feet from the building, for which they form a perfect protection from the summer's sun, their branches being already interlaced. The elm is in that neighborhood of more rapid growth than the rock maple, or indeed more than any other forest tree.

An apple orchard may be brought to commence bearing in four years from transplanting from the nursery, which should be the second or third year from the time of budding. By the eighth or tenth year, your orchard, well managed, will pay you annually for all your trouble and expense in planting it, and will continue productive as long as you have any right to expect to live. Peach-trees usually bear the third year from the stone, and the second year from the [illegible]